





THE NEGRO AS A VOTER

DANGERS WHICH THREATEN THE WHITE
PEOPLE OF MARYLAND FROM CON-
TINUED NEGRO SUFFRAGE

CAUSE AND EFFECT

FACTS COLLATED FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE
MOTHERS, WIVES, DAUGHTERS AND SISTERS
OF THE WHITE MEN OF MARYLAND

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CAUSE AND EFFECT OF NEGRO OUTRAGES.

The many examples of negro barbarity given in these pages form a chronicle of our times which carries with it the single lesson that the negro must be abandoned politically by the white man and kept from sharing with him the priceless heritage of the elective franchise.

The record is restricted to events occurring within the past year, or year and a half at most. The crimes against decency, good order, good government, in fact against organized society generally, are so numerous that it would require far greater space to present them than is contemplated in the space at command for this compilation. But such instances as are collated show how very much the negro voting power tends to disturb the regular order of things in an otherwise well-regulated commonwealth. Here, as in other States south of the Mason and Dixon line, masses of brutal negroes, empowered to vote and herded at the polls in opposition generally to the best local interests of white men, have become intolerable, and relief can be effected only by the restriction of the suffrage.

All who read this record must realize that here in Maryland the progress of the State is clogged by negroes; that the crimes committed by them are among the most offensive to every sense of decency and most dangerous to society; that the machinery of justice is scarcely capable of keeping the dockets of the courts clear, and that the penitentiary and other prisons of the State are hardly large enough to hold all the negroes who deserve to be behind the bars.

This saturnalia of crime has been going on, ever increasing, since 1870, when that colossal crime against the State was perpetrated, which forced *negro suffrage* upon us by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Some of these outrages have been of the most diabolical character and of a nature calculated to strike terror into the minds of timid women and helpless young girls.

Cause and Effect of Negro Outrages.

TERRORISM IN RURAL REGIONS.

There is not a home in the rural regions of Maryland where the invasion of its sanctity is not dreaded. There is not a highway in the State, upon which white women should pass in security, where they dare go without armed protection at night, and are often assailed in broad daylight in lonely places. The lurking black demon, hiding in the roadside thicket, makes life a terror to the white women of Maryland.

Two of the best sections of the State are blighted by the ever increasing numbers of negroes, many of whom live on plunder from the farm houses of the industrious white people. The lower counties of the Eastern Shore, possessing every natural advantage, are kept at a standstill by the negro, who will not work satisfactorily, and whose presence keeps out willing white labor. The fertile counties of Southern Maryland have been so blighted by negro domination that the region properly denominated the "Black Belt" has practically grown up in weeds; its enterprising young white men are every year forced to go away and seek a livelihood elsewhere. Not only this, but the negro keeps out of both the eastern and southern sections of the State all desirable white settlers who, but for the negro, would come with money sufficient to engage in agricultural and other industrial enterprises calculated to advance the general prosperity.

TESTIMONY OF GOVERNMENT EXPERTS.

In a report by experts of the United States Agricultural Department on conditions in the five counties of Southern Maryland, published in the *Baltimore Sun* of September 25, 1905, it was declared that, "*There is a low vitality, with hope extinguished, and with discouragement writ large over all the people.*"

That is the deplorable condition in which the people are represented to be in five of the naturally most fertile sections of the State, namely, St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George's, Anne Arundel and Calvert counties, where negroes predominate, where they will not work, where every farm house is menaced by intrusions, and where brutal crimes by negroes are of common occurrence, defying the processes of the laws and of justice to afford adequate protection.

THE "SUN" ON SOUTHERN MARYLAND CONDITIONS.

This section of the State is in particular the "Black Belt" of Maryland, where in Charles and Calvert counties idle and vicious negroes have the superior number of voters on the registration lists.

Commenting on the report of the Government agricultural experts who found in Southern Maryland that "there is a low vitality, with hope extinguished, and with discouragement writ large over all the people," the Baltimore *SUN* of September 26, 1903, editorially says: "This unfortunate condition these agents attributed not to the lack of natural advantages, but rather to the absence of 'the resolve to undertake and the will to accomplish.' This is a deplorable picture . . . but it cannot be denied that in the main the Government agents are justified in saying that 'discouragement is writ large over all the people,' or at least the great majority of them."

THE *SUN* also adds that the "young and vigorous men abandon the country as soon as they come of age to seek employment under more favorable conditions. The white population of Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's counties has increased but little since the close of the war. A steady stream of emigration has been flowing out of the country, and these emigrants have prospered in many States of the Union."

But THE *SUN* should have added that the negro remained behind, idle, slovenly, ignorant, expecting the general government and the Republican party to keep him for his vote. And there they stand today, the black curse of the community in which they live. So it is, too, in a measure all over the State, and so it will continue to be as long as negroes form so large a percentage of the voting element of Maryland as they now do.

EVILS OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

But this is not all the evil resulting from negro suffrage. Their privilege of voting here invites other negroes from the States where the voting privilege has been restricted or denied to the race. This was the case in the District of Columbia and in Washington city until a Republican Congress felt compelled to abolish suffrage to all—in order to get rid of the negro.

Ex-Governor Jackson has said that the Amendment question is a social and a business proposition. So it is, primarily. But it is

not inconsistent to say that it goes beyond the home and beyond the farm and the factory, into politics, and eliminating the negro from politics settles all the other relations.

Take the negro out of politics, where he does not belong, and he will find his proper place. He is no equal of the white man for the exercise of the franchise, and it is unjust to him and to the white man to force him into the electorate of this State as is done by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

WHITE PEOPLE TO THE RESCUE.

The Suffrage Amendment proposed for the Constitution of Maryland is not a partisan measure. It is the result of the vote of the people of the State, who in 1903 elected a Legislature to lay the groundwork of this *electoral reform*. This was done by the necessary three-fifths vote of the General Assembly. And now the ratification or rejection of the Amendment is before the people.

Nowhere else has an amendment of this kind been submitted to the popular verdict, and yet, in all the Southern States, negro suffrage has been restricted or eliminated by their promulgated constitutions or other methods. In Maryland, foreign-born citizens, native-born citizens and negroes will vote on the Suffrage Amendment next November.

The article is so worded that it renders measurably inoperative in Maryland the Fifteenth Amendment, which since 1870 has nullified the first section of the first article of the Maryland Constitution of 1867, placing the electoral power in the hands of *white* men. In other words, if the Maryland Amendment is adopted, the State practically restores the elective franchise to the basis on which it rested before the high-handed partisan scheme of the Fortieth Congress and some of the States placed the suffrage in 1870.

Many methods have been suggested to overcome this invasion of our rights and enable the State to resume control of the elective franchise, but none of them could meet the case successfully except by the indirect method proposed, which has stood the test in other States.

FORCE MEASURE TO BE FORCED OUT.

The Fifteenth Amendment was a *force* measure, imposed upon the Southern States while they were under "carpetbag" rule and when negroes predominated in their legislatures. That the act was

a blunder as well as a crime is generally conceded by all conservative men. The Legislature of this State refused to ratify it.

The franchise, the privilege to vote, to select our own rulers, to designate those who shall make the laws and those who will construe them, lies at the bottom of our political, our social and our economic structure. If the electorate is venal the taint is bound to affect the whole body corporate and disintegrate our civilization.

The negro voter is corrupt and nothing else. We want to get rid of him and place the franchise in the hands of those capable of using it properly—to place it where the Constitution of Maryland placed it until superseded by the Fifteenth Amendment and the authority conferred by it upon Congress for its enforcement.

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Fortieth Congress on the 27th of February, 1869, and was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-nine of the thirty-seven States.

HOW AND WHEN THE OUTRAGE WAS DONE.

The dates upon which the Amendment was adopted by the several States were as follows:

Nevada..	March	1, 1869.
West Virginia.	"	3, "
North Carolina.	"	5, "
Louisiana.	"	5, "
Illinois..	"	5, "
Michigan	"	8, "
Wisconsin..	"	9, "
Massachusetts	"	12, "
Maine...	"	12, "
South Carolina	"	16, "
Pennsylvania	"	26, "
Arkansas..	"	30, "
*New York	April	14, "
Indiana..	May	14, "
Connecticut	"	19, "
Florida....	June	15, "

*New York withdrew her consent to the ratification January 5, 1870.

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Virginia.....	October	8, 1869.
Vermont	"	21, "
Alabama.....	November	24, "
Missouri.....	January	10, 1870.
Mississippi.....	"	17, "
Rhode Island.....	"	18, "
Kansas.....	"	19, "
Ohio.....	"	27, "
Georgia.....	February	2, "
Iowa.....	"	3, "
Nebraska.....	"	17, "
Texas.....	"	18, "
Minnesota.....	"	19, "

New York withdrew her consent to the ratification January 5, 1870.

New Jersey ratified the Amendment February 21, 1871, subsequent to the date of the proclamation by the Secretary of State.

REJECTIONS.

The States rejecting the Fifteenth Amendment were:

California,
 Delaware,
 Kentucky,
 Maryland,
 Oregon,
 Tennessee.

TEXT OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The Fifteenth Amendment, as incorporated in the Constitution of the United States, is as follows:

ARTICLE XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

MARYLAND ELECTORAL BASIS.

For the elective franchise in this State the Constitution of Maryland of 1867 provides as follows:

ARTICLE I.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Section 1. All elections shall be by ballot, and every *white* male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years or upwards . . . shall be entitled to vote, etc.

The word "white" became inoperative under the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The adoption of the proposed Amendment will virtually restore it.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE RESTRICTION BENEFICIAL.

It is the general, concurrent testimony of the most reliable persons that in those Southern States where negro suffrage has been restricted the result has been quite as beneficial to the negro as to the whites. Diverted from politics, the temptation to idleness and dissolute habits of life have been removed, and a great safeguard has been provided for the black man who has never understood the duties and obligations placed upon him by having the suffrage.

This paper sets forth by object-lessons some of the manifold evils resulting from negro suffrage. It is convincingly shown how the negro presumes upon a divided white electorate for protection, and is encouraged in the commission of crime. For this reason alone, if there were none other, all well-thinking, conscientious men should unitedly support the Amendment. Let no one be deterred from doing so by frivolous objections to the form of the Amendment. It is the only way by which the negro can be disfranchised with the sanction of the highest tribunal in the land. The disfranchisement of the negro is its sole object and not the disfranchisement of white men. Then if you favor its object do not higggle at its form. To lessen crime, to render the sanctity of your homes more secure, to make outrageous assault upon your wives and daughters less

likely to occur, to remove the incentive for association upon equal terms of both races, which leads to mixed marriages and mixed schools, should command the united effort of all white men everywhere.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

This generation may never have another opportunity to vote upon this question. Remember that its submission required a three-fifths vote of the Legislature, and the Democrats may never again have so large a majority in that body. The Republican party, with its large negro electorate, would never dare to submit such a proposition.

Therefore, we conjure you, in the interest of Christianity and civilization, not to throw away this chance to rid yourselves of a venal and corrupt negro electorate, together with all the evil consequences that flow therefrom.

This is much too serious a question to be disposed of upon factional grounds; as to how it may affect this man's or the other man's interests should not be set off against the public good. It is more a moral than a political question, and the proper disposition of it will elevate the negro and save the white man from degradation.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

In what is stated above is to be found the *cause* of existing distressful conditions in Maryland.

The chronicle of negro outrages and brutality given in the succeeding pages is the *effect*.

The sequence is as logical as an elementary proposition in algebra, or the familiar fact that two added to two make four.

The *cause* of all the political troubles in Maryland was the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which *forced* the negro on us as a voter; debauched and demoralized him as an industrial factor, and launched him on a career of worthlessness and crime.

The *effect* is a long string of many outrages on the people of Maryland, some of which are narrated in these pages, and all promoted by putting the negro in politics.

SAYS NEGRESS SAT IN LAP.

Nearly the entire session of the Criminal Court was taken up yesterday with the trial of Mary L. Wilson, the 16-year-old colored girl whose alleged repeated attempts to sit in the lap of Mrs. Harry C. Pape in a Carey street car on the night of July 14 last caused much excitement on the car. The girl was tried on the charges of assaulting Mrs. Pape and acting in a disorderly manner on the car. The jury agreed upon a verdict in both cases after the adjournment of court, and will announce its decision Monday.

Harry Thomas, colored, who was with the girl and who was tried with her on the charge of assaulting Mrs. Pape, was acquitted. Deputy State's Attorneys O'Dunne and Latane, who prosecuted the case, told the jury that the case against Thomas was not as strong as that against the girl, and the jury promptly acquitted Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Pape, who had been visiting his mother, boarded the car at Charles and Ostend streets on their return home shortly after 11 o'clock. It was an open summer car, and they sat in the front seat facing the motorman. Two ladies sat between Mrs. Pape and the end seat, next the footboard.

Mrs. Pape's Account.

Mrs. Pape, who was the first witness, testified that one of the ladies between her and the end seat got off the car at Howard street and she moved up one seat, so as to occupy the vacant space. At Paca street Thomas, the Wilson girl and another colored girl named Jennie Noel got on the car. At that time there were vacant places on the front seat and also on the seat facing it.

"The Wilson girl wanted me to move up, so she could occupy my seat," Mrs. Pape said. "The other girl, who had taken a seat on the opposite side, asked her to come over there, but she replied: 'No, I won't. I said I was going to sit here and I will do it.' Thomas was on the footboard."

Mrs. Pape declared that she pushed the colored girl off her lap three times, the last time slapping her in the face. "It was not because of her color that I pushed her away," Mrs. Pape went on, "but for the way she acted. She tore my waist and clawed me in the face, tearing the flesh on each side of my nose." Mrs. Pape exhibited to the jury the white summer waist she wore at the time to show where it had been torn.—*Baltimore Sun*, March 25, 1905.

300-POUND NEGRESS SAT IN LAPS OF WHITE WOMEN.

Mamie Williams, Colored, And Her Son Sent To Jail For Disorderly Conduct On A Car.

The disorder occurred on a car which left Westport about 10.30 o'clock last night. Mamie Williams, colored, boarded the car with her son Hezekiah at a colored resort. Mamie weighs only about 300 pounds, and proceeded to plump her buxom self down in the laps of Mrs. Mary E. Ruby and her two daughters Sarah and Rose, of 320 Dellwood avenue, Hampden. The latter very promptly objected, and after the woman had three times been warned by the conductor she still persisted in making things uncomfortable for the occupants of the seat, and launched into a torrent of abuse at white people generally and of the Rubys in particular.

Meanwhile young Hezekiah, in a rear seat, was having the time of his life. By way of a pleasing jest he stepped all over the toes of a young white woman and then proceeded to make a joke of the affair. A moment later he was in an altercation with a couple of white men, during which blows were exchanged, and it looked for a time as though the car would be the scene of a general pitched battle between blacks and whites.

Patrolman Rourke, of the Northern District, happened to be on the car, and immediately placed both negroes under arrest.—*Baltimore Evening Herald*, September 11, 1905.

ATTACKED ON STREET CAR.

Negroes Assault White Men Who Objected To Abusive Language.

George Jackson and Robert Veine, both colored, of 1335 Shields alley, received long jail sentences this morning at the Western Police Station on the charge of assault while on a John street car about 12.30 o'clock this morning.

Messrs. William J. Purner and Harman Purner, accompanied by Mrs. William Purner, were on the car, and the wind carried a small card from the hand of William Purner into the lap of Jackson, who swore at the white party. Mr. Purner threatened to have the negro arrested if he did not stop his abusive language,

when the negro whipped out a pair of "knucks" and struck Turner over the temple. At the same time Veine seized Harman Turner and bent him across the seat, and both rolled out of the car. Police arrived before the disturbance had gone any further. Jackson received 18 months in jail, while Veine drew six months. —*The Baltimore News*, September 4.

Crimes of this character are by no means infrequent in Baltimore. These cars run through sections intersected by streets devoted to negro settlements. Often, during both day and night, negroes traveling on this line make themselves so offensive that refined white women are obliged, out of self-respect, to leave the cars before their journey's end. The officials of the railroad are to be commended for the earnest efforts made by them to preserve good order. But a car crowded with a party of insolent negro men and pert negro women is by no means an easy thing to control. Especially true is this when negroes tell the conductors that they (the negroes) have a "pull" with certain Republican city councilmen, and that they will use this "pull" to have the conductors "fired."

Politics never improved the good sense or good manners of a negro.

SAY NEGRO SPOKE TO THEM.

He Is Fined \$25 On Complaint Of Young Ladies.

Joseph Purcell, colored, 24 years old, of 1203 Maryland avenue, was fined \$25 and costs yesterday morning by Justice Loden, at the Western Police Station, on the charge of obstructing the free passage of persons along the street.

Purcell was arrested late Saturday night on Eutaw street, near Mulberry, by Patrolman Teves at the instigation of Misses Cora Leary, 1337 North Gay street; Mamie Fisher, 934 Boyd street, and Theresa Smith, 1840 East Chase street.

According to the statements of the young ladies they were walking along Eutaw street when they noticed Purcell apparently following them. So persistent was he that they went into a candy store, expecting that he would pass on. When they returned to the street Purcell was waiting and approached them, placing his hand on Miss Leary's arm and saying something which she was unable to understand. Both she

and her companions became terrified and screamed, attracting the attention of Patrolman Teves, who arrested Purcell as he was walking rapidly out Eutaw street.

The accused earnestly denied having approached the young ladies or annoyed them in any way.—*The Baltimore Sun*.

There has been so much discussion during the past few years about the social position and social privileges of the negro, that nearly the whole black race has become imbued with the belief that they are on the verge of being received into the arms of the whites. The pert and obtrusive negro dandy of the towns and cities, carries himself with a supercilious air, and conducts himself as though he were the acknowledged peer of the best white man who lives. It is no uncommon thing in the city to see an impudent negro man staring offensively at young white women. They frequently attempt to ogle these women in a manner well calculated to fire the ladies' indignation to white heat. Many times, in passing a white woman, negro men will drop some insulting remark the coarseness of which will incense, and yet frighten the fair one to whom it is said.

Certain social episodes, like the Booker Washington dinner and the first reports about Booker Washington and John Wanamaker's daughter, have so blinded the negroes to the truth that they are really yearning and expecting social equality all along the line. They feel that their power in politics will enable them to command this recognition. It is the ballot which the negro always relies on to use as a lever to force what he cannot get in any other way.

BRUTAL ASSAULT BY NEGROES.

A Young Farmer Beaten Into Insensibility Near Rockville.

Rockville, Md., July 6.—Aubrey Green, a young farmer residing near Rockville, was brutally beaten and almost killed by a gang of negroes on the public road near his home on Tuesday night. While returning home from Rockville in his buggy and when within a stone's throw of his farm he met several negroes in the middle of the road. It is stated that he requested the men to give him room to pass. It is alleged they responded with a volley of

stones. Green was struck on the head and knocked from his vehicle and was then set upon and beaten. It is believed that he was placed in his buggy by his assailants. When he reached his home he was unconscious, and has not yet recovered sufficiently to enable him to give an accurate account of what occurred. He sustained a painful and dangerous scalp wound and was badly bruised about the face. His condition is regarded as serious. Green makes his home with his mother and sisters and is unmarried. While no arrests have been made, it is believed that the assailants are known.—*The Sun*, Baltimore, July 7, 1905.

DISORDERLY NEGROES.

Rioting On A Trolley Line And Trapped In A Car.

The *Cumberland Evening Times*, May 16, describes a disturbance by negroes on a trolley car from Frostburg to Cumberland, as follows:

"A gang of drunken negroes, two of whom were women, boarded the car at the six-mile house and proceeded to take possession of it to the extent of doing just as they pleased, despite the efforts of the conductor to preserve order and make the disorderly gang behave themselves.

"They sang, danced, cursed and made other passengers the victims of insult.

"Officer Brant boarded the car as it approached Cumberland and attempted to quiet the disorder, but his efforts were met by defiance. In the meantime word had been forwarded to the police station, the doors of the car were locked and the rioters were held prisoners. The negroes tried to force an escape. Windows were broken and seats smashed. Escape by the window was cut off by the motorman, who turned on the full current and sent the car down Centre street at such speed that it was impossible to get off. When the car stopped the drunken gang piled out in every direction and attempted to escape. They were rounded up by police reinforcements and landed in the station house, where they gave their names as Adam Harris, Harry Redman, James Davis, Sam Jones, George Miller, Louisa Miller and Beatrice Lee. James Parker was also arrested. He attempted to interfere with an officer in arresting one of the women."—*The Sun*, Baltimore, May 18, 1905.

This riotous tendency on the part of the negroes is repeatedly manifesting itself in the country. Note the extra vigilance to which officers of the law are put in all large and small towns on Saturday nights. It is easy to recall why it is that white women find it necessary to remain indoors on Saturday nights. This enforced confinement to the house is due to the necessity of avoiding negro crowds in order to escape insult. It is common knowledge that the crowding of negroes together at any given time always threatens the outbreak of some ruffianly acts. Negro men, when together, begin to boast of their individual importance and then of their importance to the community as politicians. From this boastfulness their conduct develops into one of braggadocio, resulting ultimately in some over act of disorderliness. When rebuked by officers they grow insolent and vicious, daring said officers to arrest them. If arrested they appeal to white Republicans for assistance; and it is the ready response of these whites which makes all negroes believe that their own right to vote is what makes their white Republican friends afraid to refuse all such calls for aid.

A POSSE IN PURSUIT OF DESPERATE CHARACTERS.

Kenton, Del.—Excitement is intense over a possible murder here this afternoon.

Frank Attix, a farmer, was driving from Smyrna to his home near this place with a load of lumber. He was accosted by Howard Honey and Phillip Sheppard, colored men, and asked for a ride. Being refused, they allowed the team to pass and then, creeping up to the unsuspecting man, climbed into the wagon and knocked him unconscious with a piece of window casing.

Seeing the officers approach, Sheppard ran into Pryor's house, secured a gun and shot both officers. Justice Johns was not badly injured, but Constable Wallace will die, his body and face being riddled with shot. Both men escaped and are now heading for the Maryland line with a posse in pursuit. Pryor was safely landed in jail. Attix's skull was fractured and he may not survive.

At the head of Sassafras, Md., another posse is hunting the woods. Following so close upon the riot at Townsend last Saturday night, the citizens of this section are worked up to a high pitch, and if the negroes are captured they will be strung to the highest tree. A number of colored women helped the men to escape and their arrest has been ordered.—*Baltimore American*, July 2, 1905.

This case is one which came under the immediate observation of Eastern Shoremen. The Delaware negro and the Eastern Shore negro are similar in character. Especially true is this in the lower counties of the Shore, where the native negro population commingles with a large percentage of Southern negroes who find their way into Maryland over the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, as well as in large and small boats coming from Virginia ports. It is an amazing fact that some of the Eastern Shore and many of the Southern Maryland counties are cursed with a percentage of negro aliens. They would not come to Maryland were they not attracted by the present right to vote. These aliens in number exceed the native-born negroes. They come to the State with all of the low moral traits and irresponsibilities of the degenerate Southern type. These are the men who play the two-fold part of first corrupting the native negro and then of figuring influentially in politics. They use their politics as a power with which to escape work and lead shiftless lives.

The right to vote has ruined the negroes as a faithful laboring class.

THE BALTIMORE NEGROES.

Fred. Douglass, a negro of great sense, used to tell the Baltimore negroes that they would get all of the rights and recognitions that they could want when they quit being foolish and learned common sense.

It is very clear that the negroes are more foolish than when Douglass talked to them. Just now they face the most vital question that they have known since an unwise Congress gave them indiscriminately the popular franchise. The purpose of the Constitutional Amendment in Maryland is to get rid of them as voters. All Democrats will not admit that this is so, but there is no use trying to whip the devil around the stump. The Amendment was drawn against

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the negro and the negro's salvation as a voter is to show that the ballot is not a menace in his hands.

Now, what has he done?

Last year when the dock loans were voted upon, the negroes showed an absolute lack of public spirit. It is one of the sardonic jokes of our local politics that money had to be paid to get out even a part of the negro vote on this great measure for public improvement.

Last Tuesday the negroes did even worse. In the precincts where they voted best they were bought, so shamelessly bought that the irregular Republican faction was enabled, by the use of money, to defeat the regular Republican ticket—truly a fine exhibition of Republicanism as it exists in Maryland today.

In no part of the city did the negroes respond to the great spirit of civic progress that called for sewers, parks and streets.

Do the negroes realize what the effect of all this is bound to be on the vote next November, or do they need another Fred. Douglass to arouse whatever manhood and patriotism they may possess?

At present it looks as if the negro has done more against himself than the white Republicans and Independents can do for him between now and the day on which the new Constitutional Amendment is to be indorsed or rejected by the ballots of the people. *Sunday Herald*, May 7, 1905.

BRUTAL ATTACKS ON TWO WOMEN.

Two white women were brutally assaulted by a negro or negroes in the Western District Saturday night. The victims are Mrs. Juelda Tribby, of 863 West Lexington street, and Mrs. Kate Boyd, of Baltimore county.

Both of the women were attacked in a similar manner, being struck in the face by their assailant, who afterward attempted to rob them. The police have made one arrest, John Thomas, who was taken into custody at his home, on Raborg street, about 11 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Tribby positively identified Thomas as her assailant.

Both assaults were of the most audacious kind, the victims being approached from behind and dealt heavy blows in the face. Mrs. Tribby was assaulted on Fayette street, near Fremont, about 8 o'clock Saturday night, while in the company of three other ladies. The man then grabbed her and endeavored to

throw her to the ground. She fought fiercely with her assailant, and being unsuccessful in his attempt to throw her, tried to snatch her pocketbook.

The cries of his victim and her terrorized companions frightened him and he dashed down the street. Mrs. Tribby, as soon as she gained her composure, yelled "Murder," and "Police," but the negro hastened his speed with every step.

Mrs. Tribby, with the Misses Julia and Nettie Conrad (sisters) and Katie Bernhardt, all of Frederick, Md., were walking along Fayette street in a leisurely manner. As they were passing a ten-foot alley, just a few feet to the west of Fremont street, Mrs. Tribby was attacked. The alley is covered with ice and the ladies were careful to keep from falling. Suddenly Mrs. Tribby received a stunning blow in the face. She reeled somewhat from the effect of the blow, and the negro attempted to snatch her pocketbook. All of the four ladies got a good look at the man.

After the assault they returned to the home of Mrs. Tribby, only half a square away, and told the story of the assault to the victim's husband. He immediately told Patrolman Duerr, of the Western Police District, of the affair and gave a description of his wife's assailant.

Yesterday about 11.30 o'clock, Thomas, who gave his age as 19 years, was arrested at his home by Patrolmen Garrigan and McKenna. Mrs. Tribby was notified of Thomas' arrest and she, with her friends, who are stopping at her house on a visit, appeared at the station. As soon as they saw Thomas, as he was led into the courtroom, they declared that he was Mrs. Tribby's assailant. All of the ladies accused him of committing the crime. He denied the assault and told Justice Loden a rambling story of his whereabouts Saturday. He was committed for the action of the Criminal Court.

The Second Assault.

The assault on Mrs. Boyd was even more brutal than on Mrs. Tribby. While walking through Jasper street, from Saratoga, on the way to the home of her friend, Mrs. Kate Green, 202 Jasper street, the woman was attacked. The street was rather dark where the assault occurred. Mrs. Boyd was only about fifty feet away from the home of her friend when struck. After turning into Jasper street, Mrs. Boyd says, a negro in his shirt sleeves followed her. He was whistling at the time, but he drew closer at every step.

When within a few feet of her he lit a cigarette and Mrs. Boyd turned to see if he

was following her. She got a good look at the man. She had not proceeded more than ten feet when she was dealt a blow in the face. The force of her assailant's fist drove her against the wall of a house, and after striking her the man dashed south on Jasper street and ran through Lexington street. Mrs. Boyd was dazed by the blow, but after gaining her senses began to scream loudly.

She hurried to the home of her friend, who is sick in bed, and told her of the brutal treatment she had received.

Mrs. Boyd's cheek became swollen and greatly discolored. After striking his victim the negro tried to snatch her pocketbook, but luckily she did not have it in her hand. The case was reported to the police.—*Baltimore American*, February 27, 1905.

The Baltimore negro, taken as a class and not individually, is a particularly obstreperous type of his race. He seems to realize his numerical strength in the city. He has learned for himself that Baltimore is one of the worst negro-ridden cities in the world. The knowledge of his large numbers has imbued him with the idea that he is part of the controlling political faction in the city. That thought has spoiled him. Very true, there are many good negroes in Baltimore as well as in Maryland generally; but they are the exceptions. The dominating element is the negro who prostitutes his politics to a commercial level, and who convinces himself that his power in politics endows him with privileges which make him objectionable to white people. The consciousness of his power in Baltimore politics is what makes some of them such dare-devil criminals.

BOLD ASSAULT ON A MESSENGER.

Compelled to throw up his hands while nine negro boys surrounded him and threatened him with bodily harm, Raymond Horney, the 13-year-old son of Mrs. Ida Horney, 220 North Luzerne street, had his pockets searched, and was also stabbed in the left shoulder on Cathedral street, near Chase, yesterday afternoon.

The assault and attempt to rob the lad was most daring, and the miscreants defied an elderly gentleman who went to young Horney's assistance. The youthful footpads were in short trousers and the leader of the gang did not seem to be more than 16 years old.

Young Horney is employed by the firm of Hutzler Bros., on North Howard street, and besides carrying bundles, he also makes small collections for the firm. He said last night that he makes daily visits to Union Station, and was returning from the station when the negroes attacked him.

It was shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon and the lad was returning to the store. As he neared an alley running off from Cathedral street, between Biddle and Chase streets, two boys came walking along on the same side of the street. They were dirty in appearance and wore ragged clothes. After approaching the lad they halted him and demanded that he give them a whip which young Horney had made of twine. "I told them that I would not give them my whip," continued young Horney, "and then they grabbed me. They also gave a loud yell and in a moment seven other negroes sprang out of the alley and crowded around me. All but the first two who attacked me were larger than myself, and all told me to give them the whip. Just then an elderly man came up and told me to walk along with him so that the negroes would not hurt me. They cursed the elderly gentleman and all made a rush for me. They went through all my pockets and said they wanted my money. I did not have any and then they grew more angry. One of the seven who came up in the second crowd had a skate in one hand and a knife in the other. He stabbed me in the shoulder with the knife and also grabbed my hat."

The lad had a gash in his left shoulder, where the blade of the knife had penetrated the flesh. At the time he wore an overcoat with an undercoat and vest, and the blade of the knife went through all these. A cut nearly an inch long was in his overcoat.

After stabbing their victim the young robbers took to their heels and ran away. Young Horney was terribly frightened at his trying ordeal and after being released by the rascals also started on a run. He soon reached the store of Hutzler Bros. and reported the hold-up.

He was in a very nervous state, and after being given another hat, was allowed to go to his home. He apprised his mother of the affair, and she reported the case to Lieutenant Wellener at the Northeastern Police Station. Young Horney has at times carried as much as \$50 from small collections for the firm, and he says in his travels out Cathedral street he has met negro boys, but was never molested before. He has often had bundles in his arms, however, on his way to Union Station.

The police are making every effort to capture the youthful desperadoes.—*Baltimore American*, February 25, 1905.

Cause and Effect of Negro Outrages.

This is a sample of the younger negro generation. The old negro, with his natural politeness and kindly disposition, is dying out. The younger generation is developing with the idea that they have been made, by the National Constitution, equal citizens with the whites; and they conduct themselves accordingly. They are addressed in political meetings by white Republican orators as "my dear fellow-citizens." They are congratulated by Republican politicians upon the fact that they were never slaves, but are full-fledged freemen, superior in every way to "oppressed foreigners." This disparaging allusion to foreigners is what makes the negro believe that he is superior to our white foreign-born citizenship. One of the most disgusting and exasperating notions of the negro is this belief of his that he is, as a citizen, superior to the Italians, to the Hebrews, to the Germans, to the Bohemians and to all other European nationalities. He counts himself as a pet of the nation, while he looks down upon the foreigner as an interloper. This attitude of the negro towards our naturalized citizenship—which is, and which ought to be, intolerable to the foreigners themselves—grows out of the special championship which the Republican party has always devoted to the work of keeping the negro in the forefront of politics. The blood of our foreign citizenship has frequently been fired by this offensive and unbearable superciliousness of the darkey. These foreigners understand that the ballot is what has made the negro so disagreeable. They also know that the proper rebuke to be administered to the negro is to take from him the ballot, while preserving it to *our* whites.

NEGRESS TOLD PATROLMAN THAT SHE WAS A FREE WOMAN.

Of the great variety of hallucinations produced by a too-liberal indulgence in intoxicating beverages, the one that caused Mary Johnson, a colored girl, who gave her address as 21 North Bruce street, to be taken into custody by Patrolman Cullison, of the Western District, yesterday afternoon and to spend the night in the confines of the police station, was most unusual.

After spending several hours imbibing intoxicants in company with a number of friends, Mary's memory became very much

refreshed, particularly on some historical points. Suddenly recalling the fact that slavery period was a closed epoch, she dashed from her home and started down Fayette street, declaring at the top of her voice that she was a free woman. She attracted a large crowd and frequently stopped at the street corners to explain to those the cause of her rejoicing.

"We are all free," she would say, with emphasis on the last word, "and not even the police nor our husbands, nor our fathers, nor our mothers can interfere with us no matter what we do." Then with several loud hurrahs, she would break through the crowd and proceed down the street making wild gestures and singing to an entirely new tune, "Slavery is past and we are all free."

At the corner of Fayette and Pine streets Mary observed Patrolman Cullison, who had been attracted by the large crowd, and turning to the mob of curious street urchins, as well as some men and women who had followed her, said, "He don't dare touch me. Now just watch me," and she deliberately seized a sign-board in front of a store, and hurling it into the street declared to the officer that she was a free woman and defied him to arrest her.

When taken to the station house she declared that the liberties granted to the colored race by the abolishing of slavery were being violated, and she would see the President of the United States.

After spending the night in the station, however, she became very docile and made a strong plea for her liberty when arraigned before Justice Loden this morning. She promised to abstain from the use of liquor for a period of six months, and was dismissed.—*Baltimore Evening Herald*, March 25, 1905.

Who is not familiar with the negress of the above type? She is to be found in every community. Her bold, brazen, impertinent effrontery has aroused the indignation of white men and women in both the city and the country. The negro woman of this type is always a trouble-breeder. She is more intense in her race prejudices than the negro man; and, for that reason, is a more pernicious agency in the community than her masculine associates. She keenly appreciates the value to the negroes, however, of the right to vote. Hence her interest in politics. Her tongue is the one which pours into the ears of negro men all those ideas about "a negro being as good as a white man;" which ideas have had such powerful effect in driving the two races further and further apart. She is the one who stands in the midst of a circle of her dusky companions, and

denounces what she calls "poor white trash" whenever she has the chance. She is the one who realizes what her race can do if, as a race, it adroitly uses its political power. She is the one who dreams of the day when the negro man's ballot will bring about conditions whereby the "white lady" will be glad to receive her as a social equal. She is the one who drives negro men into political activity. Finally, she is the one, who having been led astray by the flamboyant nonsense of white Republican orators, counts herself as a "free woman,"—that is, according to her notion, one who can do as she pleases without let or hindrance.

No wonder politics has ruined negroes as a laboring class, helping to aggravate a disagreeable servant situation.

Eliminate the negro from politics and negroes will settle down into their natural and logical status.

RAZOR PARK IS NOW OPEN AND THE POLICE ARE BUSY.

The opening of Werner's Park, more generally referred to as Razor Park, yesterday, proved too much for at least eight of the negro population of West Baltimore. With faces cut and scarred and noses much elongated from the effects of blows from a mysterious hand, eight of the dilapidated pleasure seekers were arraigned before Justice Loden, at the Western Police Station, this morning and each fined \$5 on the charge of disorderly conduct on a Carey street car.

Werner's Park is situated on the banks of Spring Garden, near Westport. Yesterday marked the opening of the resort for the summer season and hundreds of the negro population spent the entire day and a large portion of the night imbibing refreshments of various brands while they lounged about the water's edge bathing their bronze complexions in the river's breezes. As the midnight hour approached, those whose memory was not too much impaired to recall their obligations to an employer this morning boarded a car and started for home.

The ride from the park to the corner of Park avenue and Fayette street, which is a most popular transfer corner for the negroes of West Baltimore, was uneventful owing to the presence of several policemen on the car. When the crowd boarded the Carey street car going west the trouble began. Eight of the men refused

to give the conductor their transfers and used such abusive and profane language that Sergeant Lentz, who was standing on the corner of Eutaw and Fayette streets, was summoned to restore order. The sergeant boarded the car and rode as far as Greene street, but as soon as he alighted the men became even more violent in their remarks and threatened to throw the motorman and conductor from the car and take full possession. Patrolmen McMullin, Squires and Farrell were standing at Pine street, and when the car reached that corner were requested to place the leaders of the negroes under arrest.

Justice Loden said that every Monday morning last season he had before him from one to a dozen negroes charged with disorderly conduct on a car while returning from the famous "Razor" Park. This year, he said, he proposed to place a heavy fine on each offender in this regard, and declared he would break up the rowdyism on the Westport cars this summer if it necessitated sending half the negroes of the Western District to jail.—*Baltimore Evening Herald*, May 8, 1905.

Rowdyism! Rowdyism! Rowdyism!

What a marvelous and sickening contrast between the negro race as it was before it was ever endowed with the franchise and what it is now with the ballot in its hands. The results flowing from the Fifteenth Amendment of the National Constitution have been worse than pernicious. The two races, instead of continuing on the amenable terms which existed years ago, and under which the negro was docile and orderly, have been driven further and further apart. A problem has consequently been presented. The two races cannot amalgamate. God forbid! That being true, they are bound to continue more or less antagonistic. The ballot merely irritates an already sore and sensitive situation. White people resent the evil effects which the ballot in the hands of the negro has produced.

TERRORIZE NEIGHBORHOOD.

A free fight last Monday night, in which one man was shot in the foot, was the culminating act of a series of outbreaks by which a gang of negro rowdies have terrorized the neighborhood of Howard and Montgomery streets.

Cause and Effect of Negro Outrages.

When those concerned in the street fracas had been locked safely behind the bars of the Southern Station, reports concerning similar nightly disorders began to reach the police. The respectable residents of the neighborhood, it seems, lived in a state of apprehension for weeks past, and many have been afraid to venture out at night. They were prevented from communicating their fears to the authorities by the threats of the marauders, who promised to do personal violence to whosoever should inform on them.

Now that the gang is broken up by the incarceration of most of its members the reports may develop into individual charges, though the police have the roysterers where further disturbance by them will be impossible for some time.

A report of the Monday fight reached the Southern Police Station Wednesday and Round Sergeant McGovern, Sergeants Shultz, Pfister and Patrolmen Harvey and Duvall were assigned to investigate it. They learned that James Fisher, 10 years old, was shot in the fight, and with him they arrested Jeremiah Gunt, Chester Dobson, Clarence Owens, Charles Netter and Louis Martin, all young negroes, who were held on the charge of disturbing the neighborhood. Thomas Sanders, who was charged with shooting Fisher, was also arrested.

At the hearing of those charged with disturbing the peace it was learned that Fisher lent Sanders the pistol, with which, it is alleged, the shooting was done. The gang congregated at the corner of Howard and Montgomery streets, Sanders joining them with the weapon in his pocket. An argument arose, ending in a general fight, and in the excitement the revolver was fired, the bullet from it entering Fisher's heel. Fisher at the hearing declared that he knew nothing of the fight during which he was shot.

All the prisoners were fined \$1 by Justice Leake. The man charged with the shooting will be given a hearing this afternoon.—*Baltimore Evening Herald*, June 22, 1905.

There is nothing more frightful and terrorizing to a white woman than a ruffianly negro. There is nothing more demoralizing to the peace and comfort of a neighborhood of white women and children than the knowledge that a gang of rough and reckless negroes are operating criminally in that particular vicinity. They rightly realize the bitterness of feeling on the part of negroes against the whites. For that reason white women, and even white men, are continually apprehensive of some shocking outrage.

This propensity to gang-criminality on the part of negroes can readily be checked the moment that the negro feels that the consolidated white sentiment is at all times determined to suppress it. At present, negroes think—be the thought right or wrong—that a portion of the whites are friendly to them, while the remainder are adverse. The reason for thinking that some whites favor them is the negroes' faith in the value of their votes.

DESPERATE BURGLAR BOASTS OF CRIME.

One of the most daring burglaries that has ever occurred in the Western District for many years was committed by John A. Stanley, 30 years old, colored, of 520 North Central avenue, shortly before 6 o'clock last night. He deliberately entered the door of a boarding-house conducted by Mrs. Elizabeth Cox, 763 West Fayette street, and ascended to the third floor of the house. He had ransacked every room on the floor when he was discovered in the front apartment by Miss Susie Sloan. Screaming at the top of her voice for help, the young woman beat a hasty retreat to the head of the stairway, where she was seized by the negro and warned that unless she kept quiet he would kill her.

Mr. Charles Oettinger, who was sleeping in a room on the second floor, was attracted by the cries of the frightened woman, and, half dressed, he started down the stairs after the burglar, who by that time had reached the front door. Mrs. Louis Oettinger, who was on the first floor when the negro passed out, followed close on his heels until overtaken by her husband, who continued the pursuit in his bare feet for several blocks and finally captured the marauder and held him until the arrival of Sergeant Trot and Patrolman Garrigan.

As no articles were missed from any of the rooms except the third floor front, which, in addition to Miss Thompson, is occupied by Miss Beulah Thompson and Mrs. Kate Kane, it is believed that the negro entered the house shortly before he was discovered. About \$5 worth of small articles were taken from that room, but

were found on Stanley when taken to the station. Among the stolen articles were a photograph of Miss Thompson and a basket of peaches and a pair of shoes belonging to Mrs. Kane.

Miss Sloan was so overcome by fright when attacked by the negro that a physician was summoned and remained with her the greater part of the night. She almost collapsed when confronted by the negro at the station this morning.

"I served ten years in the penitentiary for killing one man," was Stanley's arrogant reply to the magistrate when asked if he would like to make a statement this morning, "and I will die on the gallows for killing another." Stanley declares that if he ever regains his liberty he will kill the first policeman that attempts to arrest him on any charge.

He was committed for court on three charges of larceny and one charge of assaulting Miss Sloan.—*Baltimore Evening Herald*, July 7, 1905.

One of the most striking peculiarities about a negro is the feeling of undying resentment which he always holds against any person or persons who have ever been instrumental in his punishment for any criminal offense. It matters not what crime a negro commits, he always, though absurdly, thinks that those who prosecute him have done him a wrong. As a consequence, he harbors a hope of vengeance. This vindictive temper often prompts to more violent crimes later.

There is an easy way to check this fault. The negro is by nature a moral coward. His disposition prompts him always to rely on others. His leaning on the back of the white race is what has civilized the negro; and but for this dragging of the negro upward he would have remained a barbarian. The same moral force of the white race, which has helped to lift the negro, is also able to keep down much of the negro's viciousness, provided the white race aids as a unit. It can never fully succeed so long as the negro feels that part of the white race is under obligation to him on account of his vote. This truth should impress itself upon every white citizen in Maryland, regardless of his politics and regardless of his nationality. It is the knowledge on the part of the negro that the importance of his vote has divided, and still divides, the whites in their attitude toward him, which has done so much to demoralize the negro.

TWO YEARS FOR ASSAULT.

John P. Harman, Colored, Shot At Special Officer Rosedale.

John P. Harman, colored, was sentenced to two years in the House of Correction by Justice Mueller, at the Canton Police Station, yesterday morning on the charge of assaulting with intent to kill Special Officer Rosedale, of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad.

The negro is a railroad tramp and while near Bayview Junction August 17 with a large bolt of cloth under his arm he was accosted by the officer, who demanded to know where he got the cloth. Harman is then said to have drawn a pistol and fired, but the bullet went wild. The two men then clinched and during the struggle the negro hit Rosedale over the head with the butt end of his revolver. Railroad Detective Wilson went to Rosedale's assistance and they took the negro to the police station. The owner of the cloth has not been located.—*The Sun*, August 24, 1905.

The above described assault was committed by a negro who is one of a large number that emigrate here from the States south of us, because here they can vote and there they cannot. Should we continue to give them the ballot Maryland will become the rendezvous for every shiftless and worthless negro who has no local habitation or home. Statistics disclose the fact that most of the crime committed by negroes in this State is chargeable to those who are alien to the soil. Adopt the proposed Constitutional Amendment, and that will remove the incentive for the shiftless, worthless and criminal negro to come among us.

In verification of the wisdom of this suggestion about adopting the Amendment in order to avoid such influx, the following quotation from the letter of a "Conservative Democrat," published in *The Sun*, is submitted:

"Men of all parties must recognize the fact that conditions attending the suffrage in this State at this time are intolerable and that the only safety is in getting back to the paramount rule of the white man at the polls. Things have gone on to such a degree that Maryland has become the 'DUMPING GROUND' of a mercenary horde of negroes who are deprived of the suffrage in the States to the south of us, where they belong, and some expedient must be

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resorted to in order to place them in Maryland on a par with that to which they were relegated in the Southern States. In self-defense this must be done. The tolerant spirit toward them has prevailed too long already. No white Republicans will admit that these negroes are their equals in any sense, and most particularly not equals at the polls, where they will not vote unless paid to do so."

POLICE CATCH A NEGRO CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.

A negro dressed in the white coat of a waiter, and who gave the name of Ridgely Harris, besides the one of Gross, which the police found for him, was arraigned before Justice White at the Northern Police Station this morning and charged with assault and highway robbery on last Friday night. His alleged victim was an old man returning from market in his wagon. He was committed for the action of the Baltimore county authorities and was taken to Towson in charge of County Patrolman German.

Harris, alias Gross, is a resident of Towson, but has been working as waiter at 2040 Park avenue. He was arrested yesterday on a warrant by Sergeant Gooding. The negro denied the charge and said that he was nowhere near the scene of the crime at the time it was alleged to have been committed.

Mr. Abraham Wilhelm, of Texas, Baltimore county, a huckster, was returning home Good Friday night and walking his horse up the York road, counting the day's earnings. At Waverly a negro stopped the wagon, and seeing the money in the hands of Mr. Wilhelm, asked him if he could change \$10. Mr. Wilhelm answered no. The man then walked alongside the wagon until Govanstown was reached, at which point he again stopped the wagon and asked if he could ride up the road. Permission was granted him and he sat in the end of the wagon. At Towson he alighted and Mr. Wilhelm thought that he had seen the last of him, but when Texas was reached he suddenly appeared alongside the road and asked to be allowed to

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continue his ride on the wagon. This time, when the negro jumped into the vehicle, he grabbed Mr. Wilhelm by the throat and started choking him with one hand, while with the other he searched his pockets for the money. Mr. Wilhelm's cries aroused Dr. Bussey, who lives at Texas, and when the latter ran out of his house the negro disappeared in the woods alongside the road.

An excellent description was given the police and they feel sure that they have landed their man. Mr. Wilhelm will be asked to identify him this afternoon.—*Baltimore Evening Herald*, May 4, 1905.

HELD ON CHARGE OF BOLD ASSAULT.

Isaiah Stewart, colored, aged 21 years, 705 Lester court, was committed for court yesterday by Justice Loden, at the Western Police Station, on the charge of attempting to rob Mrs. Mary G. Jones, 771 Ramsay street, on the public highway last Saturday night. Mrs. Jones stated that she had gone out on an errand and when she returned to the back gate of her home a colored man slammed the gate before she could get to it. He then, she said, grabbed her by the back of her neck, when she cried out. He shifted his hold to her throat, and when she called again for help, put his hand in her mouth and dragged her down the alley. When he put his hand in her mouth she said that he cut and scratched her mouth.

Her cries had effect, however, she testified, as Mr. John H. Dolle, 760 Ramsay street, heard her and came to her aid. He had a desperate struggle with the negro, who finally wrenched himself free and escaped. Mr. Dolle could not positively identify Stewart. Howard H. Ziegler testified that he saw Stewart running through a back alley not long after the alleged occurrence.

Rose Sisco, colored, 307 Dawson alley, testified that she saw Stewart hanging around the home of Mrs. Jones not long after the alleged hold-up occurred. Mrs. Jones identified Stewart as her assailant.

Sergeant Owens and Patrolman M. L. Moyan testified to working up the case against Stewart, and put in evidence a cap said to belong to Stewart, and which was found at the locality of the alleged assault. Stewart positively denied the charge and said that the cap was not his property.—*Baltimore American*, May 6, 1905.

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KISS COST HIM TWO YEARS.

Negro Waiter Sent To Jail For Assaulting Miss White.

SHE IS IN A NERVOUS STATE.

Overcome While Fledderman Told His Story—Indignation Among Guests At Mount Holly.

John L. Fledderman, the negro waiter who kissed Miss Mary White, a white woman, in the dining-room at Mount Holly Inn Monday night, was sentenced to two years in jail by Justice Carr, at the Northwestern Police Station, yesterday afternoon, the charge being "assaulting and kissing" Miss White.—*The Sun*, September 13, 1905.

SAYS NEGRO SPIT IN FACE.

Miss Barnes Testifies He Had Previously Spoken To Her.

Harry Turner, colored, 511 West Preston street, was fined \$25 and costs by Justice Poe, at the Eastern Police Station, yesterday morning on the charge of spitting in the face of Miss Lola Barnes, 802 Willow street, and was committed to jail in default.—*The Sun*, September 18, 1905.

THE BLACK BELT.

Extracts From Letters Written By A Special Correspondent Of The Sun During A Recent Campaign.

(La Plata, Charles County.)

The white population is decreasing and the colored population is growing. There are in the county about 350 more negro voters than there are white voters, and the Republican party can win every election without a single white vote. In point of fact, there are, it is estimated, less than 300 white people in the county who regularly vote the Republican ticket.

Mr. Walter J. Mitchell, editor of the *Times-Crescent*, the Democratic paper here, and law partner of Gen. L. Allison Wilmer, says that the Federal Government employs 700 negro laborers at Indian Head, and these vote throughout the county. Young white men, he says, leave for other scenes as fast as they can. There is no opportunity for bright and ambitious young men to take part in public affairs, to go to the Legislature or to occupy even the most insignificant public office without taking up with negroes or gaining the assent of their leader. Fitness and personal popularity need not be considered. All that is required for success is to be nominated on the Republican ticket.

At the hotel this morning, Dr. Louis C. Carrico, ex-State Senator, and Mr. Samuel Cox, Jr., formerly a county commissioner, were discussing affairs. "The conduct of the county government," they said, "is as bad as it can well be." A Democratic Board of County Commissioners was elected in 1885. They found a large floating debt and books of the county in confusion. This debt was levied for and paid and the county put on a cash basis. A road law was enacted which has served as a model for other counties, and with \$8,000 a year the roads were made the best in Maryland. Since 1893 the commissioners have been Republican. The present commissioners were indicted and found guilty of making an illegal appropriation of salary to one of their number whose seat was contested, and the clerk of the former Republican board is still clerk. He was ejected two years ago from the tobacco warehouse by Governor Lowndes. Mr. James I. Naylor, the tobacco inspector, who was also discharged by the Governor after Col. John A. Tompkins made his report of the conduct of affairs at the warehouse, has been nominated by the Republicans as candidate for county commissioner.

The present Board of Commissioners is pursuing the same tactics as their predecessors in 1885, namely, accumulating a floating debt by giving orders upon the levy of 1900 for work which should be paid for out of the levy of 1899. The road law has been amended by permitting larger appropriations and the number of road supervisors has been increased to one for each election district. These supervisors are all negroes of the most ignorant type, who understand nothing about road-making, and under their management the condition of the roads is bad and getting worse. There are five county commissioners, all Republican.

The public schools have been dragged into politics and the local board of district trustees have been, in many instances, Republicanized.

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This evil will increase if the Republican State ticket is elected. Republican rule here is a wet blanket upon progress, prosperity and enterprise and has a demoralizing effect upon the negro population. About election time they become loud, disorderly and arrogant. They dislike work, and as farm laborers they cannot be relied upon. Mr. Sydney E. Mudd is supreme here. Besides being a member of Congress, he is counsel for the county school board, the election supervisors and the county commissioners.

The same kind of talk may be heard on every side, and words are not minced in describing this county. There is something evidently wrong. The county has fine natural advantages, a mild and healthy climate, proximately and easy access to market by water and rail and the soil easily improved and naturally productive. And yet real estate is hard to sell and the population, that is much of the young blood, is leaving. By the census of 1880 the population of the county was 18,548 and in 1890 it had fallen, according to the census, to 15,210 and the county lost one of its representatives in the State Legislature. The white population was 6,975 and the colored 8,215. Charles and Calvert are the only counties in the State in which the majority of the people are colored. That many white people have left since 1890 is shown by the fact that in nine years the registered white vote has only increased about 50, while at the same time the colored registration has increased nearly 500. With 400 more colored voters in the county than there are white voters the outlook for Democratic success is at all times unpromising. But with this same adverse majority to overcome, Democrats have succeeded a number of times in carrying the county, and many members of the party here believe that they can do so again. The party seems to be absolutely united, while the Republicans are contending with dissensions and divisions.

SITUATION IN ST. MARY'S.

Why The People Are Dissatisfied With Negro Domination.

The census of 1890 shows that the population of this county was almost equally divided between the two races. The white registration is a little in excess of the colored, but some 300 whites have gone over to the Republicans, giving that party a substantial majority.

The negro vote, however, hangs over this county like a blight. "As in the other southern counties," said a well-informed citizen of the county, "the old slave negroes have a wholesome, restraining influence upon the younger. But these old men will die off and then the deluge. No man wants to buy property or raise his family amid such environments. It was said that a man came to this county from the western part of the State with a view to purchasing a farm. He found one that delighted him and had concluded to take it. But before he signed the papers he saw one of the negro primaries and then declared he would not live here if the farm were given to him. *The fire insurance companies, except some local ones, refused to take risks in this county.*"

"It is not so much a question of good or bad county government," said a member of the bar, "which concerns the people of Southern Maryland. If there were the best government in the world it would not satisfy them. The white people here are of pure Anglo-Saxon blood and they will never rest content under the domination of an inferior race. They are not content with paying the taxes and having no voice in laying or disbursing them. The negroes know they have the power and they exult over it. The younger ones are self-assertive and aggressive and idle. They have a habit of carrying pistols and they drink whiskey whenever they can get it. Nearly all the stores sell whiskey and their porches are swarmed with idle negroes from morning to night. Their moral and industrial condition has become worse and worse and education has done them no good. Many are engaged in oystering and these, instead of working on the farms in summer, spend that season in idleness, and when oystering begins again they are as poor as ever. Those who hire as farm hands do much better, and some of them and a few of the oystermen, too, have bought homes."

Republicans in other parts of the State complain that the Democrats raised the race issue. In point of fact, the negroes themselves raised it here by arraying themselves in solid phalanx against the white people. That issue being raised, the whites have been compelled to meet it and to array themselves for their own protection. It is not a question of politics. The negroes here who call themselves Republicans care no more for tariff and sound money and imperialism than they care for the Pan-Slavic policy of the Czar of Russia.

Mr. Daniel C. Hammett, the State's attorney for St. Mary's, who has occupied that office for sixteen years and who is a Republican, says that he has seldom had to prosecute the negroes

who were born in slave times. The criminals are mainly young negroes from 18 to 25 years of age, and the crimes are mostly larceny, assaults and the carrying of concealed weapons. The outlook for St. Mary's county, Mr. Hammett continued, is not promising. There is much beautiful and fertile land along the Patuxent and Potomac, but the young white men of the old families leave as soon as they can get away. There is no future here. The curse of the negro race here is threefold. It is idleness, politics and whiskey.

Capt. Benjamin Foxwell, who is commander of the State oyster police vessel, Bessie Jones, made the following statement to *The Sun* correspondent:

"After the State went Republican in 1895 I made application to the Board of Public Works for command of the Bessie Jones, the salary of which place was \$750 a year. After a good deal of delay I was told that office was wanted for a Charles county man. My friends persisted and then I was told that I would have to put up \$200 to get rid of a negro applicant for the place. I knew that no negro would be appointed, but after a good deal of negotiating it was finally agreed that I should pay a politician \$200 a year out of my salary. I signed an agreement to that effect and was appointed, but the salary of the office was reduced \$50 and I did not think it right that I should bear that loss, and I failed to pay up. A great many letters were written that I did not pay. Then I offered \$150 a year, but this offer was rejected and I lost my job. While I was in the office, however, I found that the other men had to pay tribute."

The president of the Board of County Commissioners was until just before his election by the Republicans at the head of the Democratic committee. He is about the largest taxpayer of the county and he is conducting the affairs of his office with prudence and economy. He and one other commissioner hold over, leaving only one to be elected. The Democrats are extremely anxious that their candidate shall be elected, so that he can co-operate with the president of the board and keep the county affairs in the hands of the taxpayers. It is regarded, as a matter of course, under a Republican board that the large sum levied for the public roads must go to the negroes, by whom it is said that it is wasted or expended without proper results.

TO MIX THE RACES.

A Colored Advocate Of The Inter-
marriage Of Negroes And Whites.

WANTS GENERAL MISCEGENA-
TION.

Opposed To "Race Integrity" Because
It Is A Bar To Mixing Races By
Marriage.

Hope Of Solving The Problem By The
Aid Of Foreign Immigrants, Who
Are Asked To Be The "Bridge To
Span The Race Chasm."

Charles W. Chestnutt, of Cleveland, Ohio, was the special speaker Sunday afternoon, June 25, before the Boston Literary and Historical Association at Parker Memorial Hall, Berkeley and Appleton streets. This association is composed of colored people of Boston and vicinity. Chestnutt went to Boston to attend the graduation of his son at Harvard College. He is one of the best-known colored authors in this country. He has written a number of books. All of the seating and standing room in Parker Memorial Hall was taken. His subject was "Race Prejudice; Its Causes and Its Cure."

According to a report in the *Boston Globe* Monday, June 26, 1905, he said:

"The last and most difficult of the differences which holds us apart from our fellow citizens is the still strongly marked difference in physical characteristics—in other words, in color or race, as we usually term it. I have shown how this difference has been modified. Should it disappear entirely race prejudice and the race problem would no longer exist. Problems there might be, but they would not be those of race. Do we wish to perpetuate this difference?

"We have had preached to us of late a new doctrine, that of race integrity. We are told that we must glory in our color and zealously guard it as a priceless heritage. Frankly, I take no stock in this doctrine.

"It seems to me a modern invention of the white people to perpetuate the color line. It is they who preach it, and it is their racial integrity which they

wish to preserve; they have never been unduly careful of the purity of the black race. I can scarcely restrain a smile when I hear a mulatto talking of race integrity or a quadroon dwelling upon race pride. What they mean is a very fine thing, and a very desirable thing, but it is not at all what they say. Why should a man be proud any more than he should be ashamed of a thing for which he is not at all responsible? Manly self-respect, based upon one's humanity, a self-respect which claims nothing for color and yields nothing to color, every man should cherish. But the negro in the United States has suffered too much from the race pride of other people to justify him in cultivating something equally offensive for himself.

Of What To Be Proud?

"Of what should we be proud? Of any inherent superiority? We deny it in others, proclaiming the equality of men. Of any great achievement? We are still in the infancy of achievement, and the showing we can make is not by comparison with others, but with our own less fortunate past. We complain because others judge us by our worst, and yet we ourselves are too prone to compare ourselves with ourselves, to look down rather than up, backward rather than forward. What we have done merely marks the inevitable advance of a people surrounded by many things which stimulate to advancement, and while some of us have been cruelly hampered by lack of opportunity, I think we will all admit, here in the privacy of our own family circle, the masses of us have not taken the fullest advantage of the opportunities we have had.

"Why should we wish to perpetuate this disastrous difference between us and our fellow citizens? Every other people who come to this country seek to lose their separate identity as soon as possible, and to become Americans with no distinguishing mark. For a generation they have their ghettos, their residence quarters, their churches, their social clubs. For another generation they may still retain a sentimental interest in these things. In the third generation they are all Americans, seldom speak of their foreign descent, and often modify their names

so that they will not suggest it. They enter fully and completely, if they are capable and worthy, into the life of this Republic.

"Are we to help the white people to build up walls between themselves and us, to fence in a gloomy backyard for our descendants to play in? This nation, with the war amendments, threw that theory overboard when it established the equality of all men before the law. The Northern States have long since repudiated it, when they abolished discriminating laws and threw open the public schools to all alike, and if it still lingers among us it is due to that inertia of which I have spoken, which makes it difficult to change deep-rooted social questions.

"The Southern States, in attempting to perpetuate the color line, are trying the impossible, and I for one do not wish to encourage them for one moment by accepting their views any further than they can compel their acceptance by force. Race prejudice will not entirely disappear, perhaps until the difference of color shall have disappeared, or at least until all of us, white and colored, shall have resolutely shut our eyes to those differences and shall have learned to judge men by other standards. I ask you to dismiss from your mind any theory, however cherished, that there can be built up in a free country, under equal laws, two separate sorts of civilization, two standards of human development.

"I not only believe the mixture in races will in time become an accomplished fact, but will be a good thing for all concerned. It is already well forward and events seem to be paving the way to embrace the negro in the general process by which all the races of mankind are being fused together here into one people. Millions of foreigners, much nearer the negro in some respects than our native whites, are pouring into the country. Perhaps, in the economy of Divine Providence, they may help to solve our problems by furnishing a bridge with which to span the race chasm."

MIXED MARRIAGES.

Just so long as the negroes retain the right to vote, just so long will this State continue under the hazard of a possible Republican triumph when it is least expected. In the event the Republicans ever regain control of the State government, the negroes will renew their efforts to push forward their secret ambitions.

It is always well to remember that the negro is ever dreaming and yearning for social equality. It is not necessary for white Republicans to encourage this idea. It is in the negro's brain and it cannot be displaced. He realizes what the white men and the white women are and he longs to be one of them. The negro thinks he is as good as a white man. If he does so think, he cannot understand why he should not be accepted by the whites on identically the same plane. Fred Douglass, in the past, married a white woman. Negro men in Pennsylvania were recently reported as having married white women. If those negroes succeeded in securing white wives, why cannot the Maryland negro force the same kind of recognition?

MIXED SCHOOLS.

Race Riot Among Children In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

(Special Dispatch to the Evening Herald.)
Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 22.—Fifty children attending the Shakespeare public school engaged in a fierce race riot yesterday which resulted in fifteen of the pupils being injured and a riot call being turned in. It was not until a squad of policemen had arrived that the children were quieted and the disturbance stopped.

There has been trouble in the school since the opening on account of the number of negro children who are enrolled as pupils. In several of the rooms the white children objected to being seated next to the negroes and several of them left the school because the teachers refused to make any distinction. Several fights have taken place since the opening of the school. Yesterday when the children were sent out of the building for recess they had scarcely reached the grounds when the fight was started.

It is evident that it had been carefully planned, for an attack was made on every negro child as he emerged from the building by the white boys. In all fifteen negro boys were beaten. Some of their injuries were of such a serious nature that they had to be taken to their homes.

No arrests were made, the police sending the white boys back in the schoolrooms.

The above case clearly illustrates the natural feeling of all white children, even in Pennsylvania, under such adverse circumstances. There is something instinctively repulsive to every white child in being grouped and closely associated with negro children in school. A little white girl seated with a negro boy, or a white boy side by side with a negro girl, are pictures far from pleasing to all whites, be they native or foreign. The heart of the white mother revolts against such a thought. Many of the rich whites in Pennsylvania avoid such an experience by sending their children to private schools. The poor are compelled to submit. In order to give their children a proper education, they are forced to yield to the law of school association with negroes.

This picture—repellent as it is to the sensitive souls of Marylanders—deserves careful examination and study. Mixed schools in Pennsylvania are a product of Republican politics. The negro is an important political factor in that State, notwithstanding the fact that in numbers he is relatively smaller than he is in Maryland. His activity in the politics of Philadelphia and in other leading localities has invested him with a power which long since he converted into practical usefulness. In order to conciliate the negro, Pennsylvania has enacted various laws recognizing the equality of the negro. Among these laws is that one providing for mixed schools. This law was a clear and undeniable concession to the negro in return for his vote.

A like result at any time is liable to follow here in Maryland so long as the negro holds the ballot. If negroes continue to pour into the State from the South—where they have wisely been disfranchised—there is every probability of their numbers so increasing as to give to the small percentage of white Republicans a majority party. Should Republican ascendancy establish itself in this State with any reasonable prospect of permanency, it is easy to anticipate what the negroes will demand.

It must not be forgotten, that even during the brief four years when the Lowndes' administration was supreme, there was an attempt made at repealing the law which forbids mixed marriages. If that fleeting success was enough to invite negroes to work for mixed blood in our homes, how much will be needed to impel them to demand mixed schools for our children?

Remember, these objectionable conditions in Pennsylvania are due altogether to the negro's power in politics. By his vote he has forced the Republican party to grant him concessions. The possibility of a like sequel in this State is of itself a reason sufficient for disfranchising the negro.

Such is their hope—such their aim. They look to the ballot as the one and only power through which to force such a condition.

It must not be forgotten that the attempt has already been once made in this State to break down the existing law which forbids the intermarriage between the whites and blacks. In 1898 the Republicans were in control of the Legislature, with Governor Lowndes in the executive chair. The negroes at that time looked upon themselves as the political makers of that Republican situation. They felt that they were entitled to reward. They felt that those whom they had made should yield to the negro demand along certain lines of negro longing. Among the things, above all else, which the negro wanted to have brushed aside was this law against a white person marrying a negro. The negro felt that the very existence of such a law was a public proclamation of the negro's social and racial inequality. They resented this public estimate of their standing.

As a consequence, an effort was made to take the first step toward opening the way in Maryland whereby negroes, through the aid of politics, could force at least partial social recognition.

MISCEGENATION ADVOCATED.

Senator Putzel's Proposal To That End.

In the *Baltimore Sun* of February 11, 1898, this significant local appeared:

"Senator Putzel has a bill which will legalize the marriage of whites with negroes; and also a bill repealing two of the most ancient laws on the statute books of the State. They are Sections 194 and 218 of Article 27 of the Code of

Public General Laws. These two sections have come down to us from colonial times, having been enacted in 1715. Section 104, which is to be repealed by Senator Putzel's bill, is as follows:

"If any minister, pastor or other person who, according to the laws of this State do usually join people in marriage, shall under any pretense join in marriage any negro with any white person, he shall, on conviction, be fined one hundred dollars."

"Section 218 provides for the punishment of white women for a certain infamous offense. This section it is also proposed to repeal."

"Senator Putzel also has a bill repealing the law which prohibits the marriage of white persons with negroes. This law is Section 200 of Article 27 of the Code, and is as follows:

"All marriages between a white person and a negro and a white person and a person of negro descent to the third generation, inclusive, are forever prohibited and shall be void; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of an infamous crime and punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than eighteen months nor more than ten years."

"The passage of these bills will legalize and render lawful the intermarriage of whites and negroes in Maryland."

What "The Sun" Accomplished.

That is the attempt made in 1898 by the negroes, aided by white Republicans, to inaugurate a crusade favorable to social equality. Had it not been for the vigilance of the *Baltimore Sun* in heralding to the public this iniquitous measure, there is no telling what might have happened. Public knowledge of the bill awakened such a violent protest from all over the State that Senator Putzel, who is a Republican, found it necessary to rush into print and deny that he was the author of the measure. He claimed that he had been requested to introduce it.

Who did draft it? Who conceived the idea of such a bill? Was it a white man? If so, it demonstrates how the negro's vote can demoralize the tone of white Republican politicians. If a white man, in order to catch and hold the political support of negro voters, will stoop so low and act as the above, surely negro suffrage is more than a curse.

If no white man drafted it, then a negro did. What does that signify? It clearly proves what has been said above: The negro, in his heart, longs for social recognition and he proposes to use his vote to help accomplish that end.

Cause and Effect of Negro Outrages.

BRUTAL NEGRO SENTENCED.

Beat Two Boys With Shovel Handle Till They Became Unconscious.

While playing with their companions, two boys, George Goodrich, of 710 Frederick avenue, and Frank Christie, of 748 Frederick avenue, were brutally assaulted by a young negro, John Giles, of 250 North Schroeder street. The negro beat the boys with a shovel handle until they lost consciousness.

The assault occurred along the Frederick road at Mount Olivet Cemetery, about 8 o'clock last night. Both lads, in the Southwestern Police Court, this morning displayed big gashes on their heads. Dr. William Rossberg, 908 Frederick avenue, dressed their injuries.

Justice Hutten sentenced Giles to 30 days in jail on each of the two charges of assault.—*Baltimore News*, September 21, 1905.

NEGROES BEAT GIRL WITH BRICK.

Whites Declare Negro Rowdyism Must End—Ten-Year-Old Girl Assailed.

"We will tolerate negro rule in this section no longer. It is not safe for a white lady to go even for a short distance in the evening; not only will the nigger men refuse to make way for her, but they will even bump into her and insult her. This last outrage settles the matter. There is going to be trouble."—Statement of a prominent German resident, on Washington street, this morning.

Promises of a race riot of the most violent character were freely made this morning in the district around East Monument, Washington and Castle streets by respectable white residents, who decline longer to be dominated and terrorized by the negroes of that section.

On the one side are arrayed the Americans, Germans, Bohemians and other respectable residents; on the other are the negroes, whose high-handed conduct is becoming intolerable.

The crowning outrage has come in an assault on little Elizabeth Hoehn, the 10 year old daughter of a most respectable German living at the corner of East Monument and Castle streets. The unoffending white child was attacked by four colored girls and a negro lad while sitting at the window of her father's place of business, and was beaten by the quintet. The colored youth also threw a brick at her, which struck her in the face and loosened several teeth.—*Baltimore World*, September 23, 1905.

AGED WOMAN ROUGHLY HANDLED.

Colored Man, Who Entered Yard, Knocked Her Down And Kicked Her.

Mrs. Anna Conner, who is about 70 years of age, and resides at 1123 Hanover street, was thrown against the fence, knocked to the ground and kicked while in the yard of her home shortly after 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon by a colored man. William Jones, colored, who says he is 46 years old, was arrested a few moments later by Sergeant Pfister, of the Southern District, and yesterday was fined \$10 and costs and committed to jail for two months by Justice Cox on the charge of assaulting Mrs. Conner.

Mrs. Conner, weak from the treatment she received, stood before Justice Cox yesterday morning and positively identified Jones as her assailant. Mrs. Conner stated that the man opened the gate leading into the yard. She was in the yard at the time and asked him his purpose there. The intruder made no reply, she said, but brushed by her. She advanced towards him and he caught hold of her, uttered profane words and threw her against the fence and on the ground with great force. The man kicked her, and she might have been more severely beaten but for the appearance of her son-in-law and grandson, Messrs. John McQuade and James McQuade. The two men witnessed a part of the beating the woman received and gave chase to the man. They kept close to his heels and, after yelling "police" and "stop him," caught the man on West street. The two men held the man until Sergeant Pfister, who had joined in the chase, arrived and the policeman placed him under arrest. Jones had little to say at the hearing.—*Baltimore American*, September 25, 1905.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

Negro Cook's Desperate Deed On A Pungy.

While the bay pungy Annie Frances sailed quietly down the Patapsco river late Friday night, September 20, 1905, James Burrill, the negro cook, beat to death Henry Gardiner, colored, and committed a murderous assault upon two others—Capt. Arie L. Johnson and Mate Harry Faber, both white men. The body of Gardiner was thrown overboard and the negro, after taking \$300 from Captain Johnson, cut loose the skiff and rowed away, leaving the two helpless, unconscious men in the cabin to their fate.

Burrill, it is thought, slipped up behind Gardiner, who was at the wheel, and beat him over the head with the iron chain hook.

Captain Johnson said that he heard several blows and a cry and then all was still. He got out of his bunk and started up the cabin steps. Just as he put his head above the hatchway the negro struck him a blow with the chain hook and he fell back into the cabin unconscious. Having disposed of the man at the wheel and the captain the negro next went for the mate and found him just climbing out of the bunk to see what the row was about. He was felled in his tracks and Burrill returned to the cabin, where he started to finish the captain.

By this time Captain Johnson had recovered consciousness and begged for his life, offering the negro all the money he had to spare him. Burrill in a brutal tone said that that was what he wanted and roughly took from the captain \$300 in bills which he had in his pocket, telling him that if he made any outcry he would return and kill him. He then left the cabin and the captain from below heard him unfasten the 10-foot skiff which was attached to the boat, throw in the oars and cut himself adrift.

Captain Johnson lay in the cabin, which was smeared with the blood that ran from a gaping wound in his head where he had been struck a brutal blow with a heavy chain hook, while the mate lay on the floor under his bunk, where he had been felled by the negro with the same weapon. Both men were in a semi-conscious condition and the boat was quickly towed to Canton Hollow and turned over to the police boat Lannan.

Capt. Arie L. Johnson belongs in Toddville, Dorchester county, where his wife and three children live. He is about 35 years old.—*Baltimore Sun*, October 1, 1905.

A NEGRO'S CRIME.

Arrested In Caroline County For Offense Against A White Girl.

(Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.)

Ridgely, Md., Oct. 3.—Great excitement prevailed among the people of Ridgely tonight, when it was learned that the little 14-year-old daughter of Mr. Thomas H. Lord, a well-known farmer residing near town, had been inveigled into a secluded place and abused by Jerry Scotten, a negro, 40 years of age, formerly an employe on the farm of Mr. Lord. The attention of the grand jury, now in session at Denton, was called to the vile and criminal conduct of the negro. The little girl was summoned before the jury today and immediate action was taken. State's Attorney Goldsborough had a bench warrant issued, and after much trouble the negro was captured by Constable Walter H. Lord on the outskirts of Ridgely at 9 o'clock tonight. When Scotten saw the officers he took to his heels and ran, but was captured after six shots had been fired at him. From what can be learned the negro has been after the little girl for a year or more, and not until a few days ago, when Mrs. Lord found a letter from the negro to her daughter, was the awful crime revealed. Mr. Thomas Lord, the father of the little girl, is one of the best-known farmers in the Seventh District. He resides on the farm of Hon. John F. Dawson.—*Baltimore Sun*, October 4, 1905.

Up to the hour of sending this paper to press accounts of the most cruel and brutal crimes committed by negroes continue to reach us. White men of Maryland, you know the remedy for this almost intolerable condition of affairs. Will you apply it in November next?



A PRODUCT OF NEGRO ENFRANCHISEMENT

